



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಳ್ಯಂತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ಸಂಪುಟ ಗಳಿಳ
Volume 154

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಸುರುವಾರ, ಜುಲೈ 4, 2019 (ಅಷಾಧ ಗ್ರಾಂ, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ 1941)
Bengaluru, Thursday, July 4, 2019 (Ashadha 13, Shaka Varsha 1941)

ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ೨೨
Issue 27

ಭಾಗ ೪

ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಗಳು,
ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಾದೇಶಗಳು, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಆದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು
ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರಿಯವರಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಂದ
ಮನಃ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಆದೇಶಗಳು

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಅಧಿಕೂಕೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ 03 ಕೇನಿಸ್ಪ 2019, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29-03-2019.

2019ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ 19-02-2019 ನೇ ದಿನಾರ್ಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಂಟೆನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ Part-II Section-3(ii) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ S.O.907(E) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2019

S.O. 907(E).—In exercise of powers conferred by clause (a) of section 3 of the National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956), the Central Government hereby authorizes the officers mentioned in column (2) of the Schedule annexed here to as the competent authorities to perform the functions of such authorities under the said Act with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, in respect of the stretch of land specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Schedule relating to state, districts, taluk and villages mentioned in column (4), (5), (6) and (7) respectively of the said Schedule for Reconstruction of Minor Bridges at Km.650.204 Km.654.830,Km.655.93 ,Km.660.030, Km.663.300 and Construction of Major Bridge at Km. 648.17 on NH-169 (Old NH-13) Sholapur - Mangalore Section in the District of Chickmagaluru in the State of Karnataka

SCHEDULE

Land acquisition on National Highway No. NH169(Old NH13) Reconstruction of Minor Bridges at Km. 650.204 Km. 654.830, Km.655.93 ,Km.660.030, Km.663.300 and Construction of Major Bridge at Km. 648.17 on NH-169 (Old NH-13) Sholapur - Mangalore Section in the District of Chickmagaluru in the State of Karnataka (Job No. NH-169-KNT-2017-18-877).

Sl. No.	CAIA	Stretch	State	District	Taluk/Mandal	Name of the Village						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
1	Special Land Acquisition Officer and Competent Authority National Highway, K.R. Circle, Bangalore	648.17KM To 663KM	KARNATAKA	CHIKKAMANGALURU	Stringeri	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Yadadlu</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Nemmaru</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Gulaganjimane</td></tr> </table>	1	Yadadlu	2	Nemmaru	3	Gulaganjimane
1	Yadadlu											
2	Nemmaru											
3	Gulaganjimane											

[F. No. NH-169-KNT-2017-18-877]

RAJESH GUPTA, Dy. Secy

ALOK KUMAR Digitally signed by ALOK KUMAR Date: 2019.02.20 13:45:04 +05'30'

P.R. 11
SC - 20

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿರ್ಮತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 04 ಕೇನಿಸ್ಟ್ರ 2019, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29-03-2019.

2019ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ 23-02-2019 ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಂಟೋನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ Part-II Section-3(ii) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ S.O.1017(E) ಅನ್ನ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 2019

S.O. 1017(E).—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3A of the National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government, after being satisfied that for the public purpose, the land, the brief description of which is given in the Schedule below, is required for building (widening/two lane with paved shoulder/four laning etc.,), maintenance, management and operation of NH-218 (new NH-50) on the stretch of land from Km. 276.390 to Km. 418.000 (Bijapur-Gulbarga-Honnabhad) in the district of GULBARGA in the state of KARNATAKA, hereby declares its intention to acquire such land.

Any person interested in the said land may, within twenty-one days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, object to the use of such land for the aforesaid purpose under sub-section(1) of section 3C of the said Act.

Every such objection shall be made to the Competent Authority, namely, Special Land Acquisition Officer NHAI Gulbarga, in writing and shall set out the grounds thereof and the Competent Authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard, either in person or by a legal practitioner, and may, after hearing all such objections and after making such further enquiry, if any, as the Competent Authority thinks necessary, by order, either allow or disallow the objections.

Any order made by the Competent Authority under sub-section (2) of section 3C of the said Act shall be final.

The land plans and other details of the land to be acquired under this notification are available and can be inspected by the interested person at the aforesaid office of the Competent Authority.

SCHEDULE

Brief Description of the land to be acquired with or without structures falling within the stretch of land from Km. 276.390 to Km 418.000 (Bijapur-Gulbarga-Honnabhad) of the NH-218 (New NH-50) in the district of GULBARGA in the state of KARNATAKA.

State: KARNATAKA		District: GULBARGA			Area (in Local Unit)	Area (in Hectare)		
Sl. No.	Survey / Plot Number	Type of Land	Nature of Land					
Taluk: Gulbarga								
Village: Aurad								
1	95	Private	Dry	203.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0203000			
Village: Badepoor								
1	30/Part	Private	NA	910.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0910000			
2	32Part	Private	Dry	303.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0303000			
Village: Bhakta Saradgi								
1	51/1	Private	Dry	1,625.0000000(Square Meter)	0.1625000			
2	53/3	Private	NA	2,121.0000000(Square Meter)	0.2121000			
Village: Bhimanalli								
1	13/2	Private	Dry	2,024.0000000(Square Meter)	0.2024000			
2	9	Private	Dry	1,011.0000000(Square Meter)	0.1011000			
Village: Kapanur								
1	119/2Part	Private	Dry	506.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0506000			
2	119/4Part	Private	Dry	708.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0708000			
3	119/5Part	Private	Dry	708.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0708000			
4	119/8Part	Private	Dry	809.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0809000			
5	127/1Part	Private	Dry	3,642.0000000(Square Meter)	0.3642000			
Village: Kinni								
1	99	Private	Dry	2,226.0000000(Square Meter)	0.2226000			
Village: Kutanur Darvesi								
1	15/1Part	Private	NA	3,035.0000000(Square Meter)	0.3035000			
2	16/1CPart	Private	NA	506.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0506000			
3	16/2Part	Private	NA	4,047.0000000(Square Meter)	0.4047000			
4	16/A2Part	Private	NA	2,226.0000000(Square Meter)	0.2226000			
5	16/A3Part	Private	NA	101.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0101000			
Village: Naganhalli								
1	26/Part1	Private	Dry	1,214.0000000(Square Meter)	0.1214000			
2	26/Part2	Private	Dry	809.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0809000			

3	46/Part1	Private	Dry	304.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0304000
4	46/Part3	Private	Dry	1,012.0000000(Square Meter)	0.1012000
5	47/Part1	Private	Dry	809.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0809000
Village: Phirojabad					
1	280	Private	Dry	304.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0304000
Village: Siragapur					
1	10	Private	Dry	1,113.0000000(Square Meter)	0.1113000
Village: Sirnoor					
1	109/1Part	Private	Dry	8,498.0000000(Square Meter)	0.8498000
2	109/5Part	Private	dry	506.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0506000
Taluk: Jevargi					
Village: Billad					
1	50	Private	Dry	445.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0445000
Village: Jevargi Bujurg					
1	113/1	Private	Dry	506.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0506000
2	125/1	Private	NA	9,700.0000000(Square Meter)	0.9700000
3	138	Private	Dry	404.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0404000
4	144	Private	Dry	1,619.0000000(Square Meter)	0.1619000
5	146/1	Private	Dry	243.6200000(Square Meter)	0.0243620
6	192/4	Private	Dry	1,215.0000000(Square Meter)	0.1215000
7	193/Block II	Private	Dry	1,619.0000000(Square Meter)	0.1619000
8	294/4/Block II	Private	Dry	709.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0709000
9	294/6/Block II	Private	Dry	1,113.0000000(Square Meter)	0.1113000
Village: Jevargi Khurd					
1	113/1	Private	Dry	709.0000000(Square Meter)	0.0709000
Village: Nedalagi					
1	3	Private	Dry	1,215.0000000(Square Meter)	0.1215000
Total				60,777.6200	6.0778

[F. No. NHAI/LA/Dharwad/Karnataka/3A2]

RAJESH GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

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ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೦೬ ಕೇನಿಸ್ಟ್ರ ೨೦೧೯, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೨೯-೦೩-೨೦೧೯.

೨೦೧೯ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ೨೩-೦೨-೨೦೧೯ ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಂಟ್ನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ Part-II Section-3(ii) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ S.O. 999(E) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 2019

S.O. 999(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 3 of the National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956), and in suppression of the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways No. S.O. 2382(E) dated the 15th October 2011, amendment notification No. S.O. 2959(E) dated the 30th September 2013 and amendment notification No. S.O. 1604(E) dated the 2nd May 2016, the Central Government hereby authorizes the officers mentioned in column (2) of the Scheduled annexed hereto as the competent authorities to perform the functions of such authorities under the said Act in respect of the land stretch from km. 93/700 to km. 283/300 (Panaji–Mangalore section) on National Highway No. 66 (formerly NH-17) in the State of Karnataka as specified in the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Land acquisition on National Highway No. NH66 in the State of KARNATAKA.

Sl. No.	CALA	Stretch	State	District	Taluk/ Mandal	Name of the Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	AC CALA Kumta	93.7KM To 283.3KM	KARNATAKA	UTTAR KANNAD	Kumta	1 Kolimanjagini 2 Baggon
2	Assistant Commissioner Kundapur	93.7KM To 283.3KM	KARNATAKA	UDUPI	Kundapur	1 Shiroor 2 Yedthare 3 Paduvari 4 Uppunda 5 Bijoor 6 Nandanavana 7 Kergel 8 Kirimanjeshwara 9 Kambadakone 10 Navunda 11 Maravanthe 12 Byndoor 13 Trashi 14 Hosadu 15 Gujjadi 16 Thallur 17 Katte Beltur 18 Hemmadi 19 Kundapur 20 Kasaba 20 Anagalli

3	CALA kumata	93.7KM To 283.3KM	KARNATAKA	UTTAR KANNAD	Ankola	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1 Aversa (Sakkalbena)</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 Shetageri</td></tr> </table>	1 Aversa (Sakkalbena)	2 Shetageri
1 Aversa (Sakkalbena)								
2 Shetageri								

[F. No. Amendment 3(a)]

RAJESH GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

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Date: 2019.02.26
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SC - 20ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿರ್ಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ.ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಅಧಿಕೂಟನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣಾಂಶ 08 ಕೇಂದ್ರಾತ್ಮ 2019, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29-01-2019.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 21-02-2019 ರಂದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಂಟೆನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ-II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ The Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019. (No. 6 of 2019) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2019/Phalgun 2, 1940 (Saka)

THE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) SECOND
ORDINANCE, 2019
NO. 6 OF 2019Promulgated by the President in the Seventieth Year of the
Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Companies Act, 2013.

WHEREAS the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018
was promulgated by the President on the 2nd day of November,
2018;AND WHEREAS the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019 to
replace the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 has
been passed by the House of People on the 4th day of January,
2019 and is pending in the Council of States;AND WHEREAS in order to give continued effect to the
provisions of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018,
the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 was
promulgated on the 12th day of January, 2019;

AND WHEREAS the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019 along with amendments to the said Bill could not be taken up for consideration and passing in the Council of States;

AND WHEREAS the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 will cease to operate on the 13th day of March, 2019;

AND WHEREAS it is considered necessary to give continued effect to the provisions of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019;

AND WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 2nd day of November, 2018.

Amendment of section 2.

2. In section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in clause (41),—

(a) for the first proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided that where a company or body corporate, which is a holding company or a subsidiary or associate company of a company incorporated outside India and is required to follow a different financial year for consolidation of its accounts outside India, the Central Government may, on an application made by that company or body corporate in such form and manner as may be prescribed, allow any period as its financial year, whether or not that period is a year:

Provided further that any application pending before the Tribunal as on the date of commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019, shall be disposed of by the Tribunal in accordance with the provisions applicable to it before

such commencement.”;

(b) in the second proviso, for the words “Provided further that”, the words “Provided also that” shall be substituted.

3. After section 10 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 10A.

“10A.(1) A company incorporated after the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019 and having a share capital shall not commence any business or exercise any borrowing powers unless—

Commencement of business, etc.

(a) a declaration is filed by a director within a period of one hundred and eighty days of the date of incorporation of the company in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed, with the Registrar that every subscriber to the memorandum has paid the value of the shares agreed to be taken by him on the date of making of such declaration; and

(b) the company has filed with the Registrar a verification of its registered office as provided in sub-section (2) of section 12.

(2) If any default is made in complying with the requirements of this section, the company shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand rupees and every officer who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees for each day during which such default continues but not exceeding an amount of one lakh rupees.

(3) Where no declaration has been filed with the Registrar under clause (a) of sub-section (1) within a period of one hundred and eighty days of the date of incorporation of the company and the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that the company is not carrying on any business or operations, he may, without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (2), initiate action for the removal of the name of the company from the register of companies under Chapter XVIII.

4. In section 12 of the principal Act, after sub-section (8), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 12.

“(9) If the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that the company is not carrying on any business or operations, he may cause a physical verification of the registered office of the company in such manner as may be prescribed and if any default is found to be made in complying with the requirements of sub-section (1), he may without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (8), initiate action for the removal of the name of the company from the register of companies under Chapter XVIII.”.

Amendment of
section 14.

5. In section 14 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the second proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided further that any alteration having the effect of conversion of a public company into a private company shall not be valid unless it is approved by an order of the Central Government on an application made in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

Provided also that any application pending before the Tribunal, as on the date of commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019, shall be disposed of by the Tribunal in accordance with the provisions applicable to it before such commencement.”;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the word “Tribunal”, the words “Central Government” shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 53.

6. In section 53 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) Where any company fails to comply with the provisions of this section, such company and every officer who is in default shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to an amount equal to the amount raised through the issue of shares at a discount or five lakh rupees, whichever is less, and the company shall also be liable to refund all monies received with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of issue of such shares to the persons to whom such shares have been issued.”.

7. In section 64 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of section 64.

“(2) Where any company fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1), such company and every officer who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees for each day during which such default continues, or five lakh rupees whichever is less.”.

8. In section 77 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the first and second provisos, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of section 77.

“Provided that the Registrar may, on an application by the company, allow such registration to be made—

(a) in case of charges created before the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019, within a period of three hundred days of such creation; or

(b) in case of charges created on or after the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019, within a period of sixty days of such creation,

on payment of such additional fees as may be prescribed:

Provided further that if the registration is not made within the period specified—

(a) in clause (a) to the first proviso, the registration of the charge shall be made within six months from the date of commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019, on payment of such additional fees as may be prescribed and different fees may be prescribed for different classes of companies;

(b) in clause (b) to the first proviso, the Registrar may, on an application, allow such registration to be made within a further period of sixty days after payment of such *advalorem* fees as may be prescribed.”.

9. Section 86 of the principal Act shall be numbered as

Amendment of section 86.

sub-section (1) thereof and after sub-section (1) as so numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) If any person wilfully furnishes any false or incorrect information or knowingly suppresses any material information, required to be registered in accordance with the provisions of section 77, he shall be liable for action under section 447.”.

Substitution of
new section for
section 87.

10. For section 87 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Rectification by
Central
Government in
Register of
charges.

“87. The Central Government on being satisfied that —

(a) the omission to give intimation to the Registrar of the payment or satisfaction of a charge, within the time required under this Chapter; or

(b) the omission or misstatement of any particulars, in any filing previously made to the Registrar with respect to any charge or modification thereof or with respect to any memorandum of satisfaction or other entry made in pursuance of section 82 or section 83,

was accidental or due to inadvertence or some other sufficient cause or it is not of a nature to prejudice the position of creditors or shareholders of the company, it may, on the application of the company or any person interested and on such terms and conditions as it deems just and expedient, direct that the time for the giving of intimation of payment or satisfaction shall be extended or, as the case may require, that the omission or misstatement shall be rectified.”.

Amendment of
section 90.

11. In section 90 of the principal Act,—

(i) for sub-section (9), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(9) The company or the person aggrieved by the order of the Tribunal may make an application to the

Tribunal for relaxation or lifting of the restrictions placed under sub-section (8), within a period of one year from the date of such order:

Provided that if no such application has been filed within a period of one year from the date of the order under sub-section (8), such shares shall be transferred, without any restrictions, to the authority constituted under sub-section (5) of section 125, in such manner as may be prescribed;

(ii) in sub-section (10),—

(a) after the word “punishable”, the words “with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or” shall be inserted;

(b) after the words “ten lakh rupees”, the words “or with both” shall be inserted;

12. In section 92 of the principal Act, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of section 92.

“(5) If any company fails to file its annual return under sub-section (4), before the expiry of the period specified therein, such company and its every officer who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand rupees and in case of continuing failure, with a further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees.”.

13. In section 102 of the principal Act, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of section 102.

“(5) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (4), if any default is made in complying with the provisions of this section, every promoter, director, manager or other key managerial personnel of the company who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand rupees or five times the amount of benefit accruing to the promoter, director, manager or other key managerial personnel or any of his relatives, whichever is higher.”.

14. In section 105 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the words “punishable with fine which may extend to five

Amendment of section 105.

thousand rupees”, the words “liable to a penalty of five thousand rupees” shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 117.

15. In section 117 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) If any company fails to file the resolution or the agreement under sub-section (1) before the expiry of the period specified therein, such company shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees and in case of continuing failure, with a further penalty of five hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of twenty-five lakh rupees and every officer of the company who is in default including liquidator of the company, if any, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand rupees and in case of continuing failure, with a further penalty of five hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees.”.

Amendment of
section 121.

16. In section 121 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) If the company fails to file the report under sub-section (2) before the expiry of the period specified therein, such company shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees and in case of continuing failure, with a further penalty of five hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees and every officer of the company who is in default shall be liable to a penalty which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees and in case of continuing failure, with a further penalty of five hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees.”.

Amendment of
section 137.

17. In section 137 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3),—

(a) for the words “punishable with fine”, the words “liable to a penalty” shall be substituted;

(b) for the portion beginning with “punishable with imprisonment”, and ending with “five lakh rupees or with

both", the words "shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees and in case of continuing failure, with a further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees" shall be substituted.

18. In section 140 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 140.

"(3) If the auditor does not comply with the provisions of sub-section (2), he or it shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand rupees or an amount equal to the remuneration of the auditor, whichever is less, and in case of continuing failure, with a further penalty of five hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees.”.

19. In section 157 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 157.

"(2) If any company fails to furnish the Director Identification Number under sub-section (1), such company shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five thousand rupees and in case of continuing failure, with a further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees, and every officer of the company who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five thousand rupees and in case of continuing failure, with a further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees.”.

20. For section 159 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new section for section 159.

"159. If any individual or director of a company makes any default in complying with any of the provisions of section 152, section 155 and section 156, such individual or director of the company shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and where the default is a continuing one, with a further penalty which may extend to five hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such default continues.”.

Penalty for default of certain provisions.

Amendment of
section 164.

21. In section 164 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after clause (h), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(i) he has not complied with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 165.”.

Amendment of
section 165.

22. In section 165 of the principal Act, in sub-section (6), for the portion beginning with “punishable with fine” and ending with “contravention continues”, the words “liable to a penalty of five thousand rupees for each day after the first during which such contravention continues” shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 191.

23. In section 191 of the principal Act, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(5) If a director of the company makes any default in complying with the provisions of this section, such director shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees.”.

Amendment of
section 197.

24. In section 197 of the principal Act,—

(a) sub-section (7) shall be omitted;

(b) for sub-section (15), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(15) If any person makes any default in complying with the provisions of this section, he shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees and where any default has been made by a company, the company shall be liable to a penalty of five lakh rupees.”.

Amendment of
section 203.

25. In section 203 of the principal Act, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(5) If any company makes any default in complying with the provisions of this section, such company shall be liable to a penalty of five lakh rupees and every director and key managerial personnel of the company who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand rupees and where the default is a continuing one, with a further penalty of one thousand rupees for each day after the first during which such default continues but not exceeding

five lakh rupees.”.

26. In section 238 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the words “punishable with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees”, the words “liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 238.

27. In section 248 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),—

Amendment of section 248.

(a) in clause (c), for the word and figures “section 455,”, the words and figures “section 455; or” shall be substituted;

(b) after clause (c) and before the long line, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(d) the subscribers to the memorandum have not paid the subscription which they had undertaken to pay at the time of incorporation of a company and a declaration to this effect has not been filed within one hundred and eighty days of its incorporation under sub-section (1) of section 10A; or

(e) the company is not carrying on any business or operations, as revealed after the physical verification carried out under sub-section (9) of section 12.”.

28. In section 441 of the principal Act,—

Amendment of section 441.

(a) in sub-section (1), in clause (b), for the words “does not exceed five lakh rupees”, the words “does not exceed twenty-five lakh rupees” shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-section (6), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

2 of 1974.

“(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any offence which is punishable under this Act with imprisonment only or with imprisonment and also with fine shall not be compoundable.”.

29. In section 446B of the principal Act, for the portion beginning with “punishable with fine” and ending with “specified in such sections”, the words “liable to a penalty

Amendment of section 446B.

which shall not be more than one half of the penalty specified in such sections" shall be substituted.

Amendment of 30. In section 447 of the principal Act, in the second section 447. proviso, for the words "twenty lakh rupees", the words "fifty lakh rupees" shall be substituted.

Amendment of 31. In section 454 of the principal Act, — section 454.

(i) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely: —

"(3) The adjudicating officer may, by an order—

(a) impose the penalty on the company, the officer who is in default, or any other person, as the case may be, stating therein any non-compliance or default under the relevant provisions of this Act; and

(b) direct such company, or officer who is in default, or any other person, as the case may be, to rectify the default, wherever he considers fit.";

(ii) in sub-section (4), for the words "such company and the officer who is in default", the words "such company, the officer who is in default or any other person" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-section (8),—

(a) in clause (i), for the words "does not pay the penalty imposed by the adjudicating officer or the Regional Director", the words, brackets and figures "fails to comply with the order made under sub-section (3) or sub-section (7), as the case may be," shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (ii)—

(i) for the words "Where an officer of a company", the words "Where an officer of a company or any other person" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "does not pay the penalty", the words, brackets and figures "fails to comply

with the order made under sub-section (3) or sub-section (7), as the case may be," shall be substituted.

32. After section 454 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“454A. Where a company or an officer of a company or any other person having already been subjected to penalty for default under any provisions of this Act, again commits such default within a period of three years from the date of order imposing such penalty passed by the adjudicating officer or the Regional Director, as the case may be, it or he shall be liable for the second or subsequent defaults for an amount equal to twice the amount of penalty provided for such default under the relevant provisions of this Act.”.

Ord. 3 of 2019.

33. (1) The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Ordinance.

Insertion of
new section
454A.

Penalty for
repeated
default.

Repeal and
Savings.

RAM NATH KOVIND,
President.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

BANSHI | Digitally signed
by BANSHI DHAR
Date: 2019-07-02 22:10:58 +05'30'
DHAR
DUBEY

સંસ્ક્રિત વ્યવહારગળ સચિવાલય
અધિકોચને

સંખ્યા: સંખ્યાં ૦૯ કેલાપ્ટ ૨૦૧૯, બેંગલૂરુ, દિનાંક: ૨૯-૦૩-૨૦૧૯.

દિનાંક: ૨૧-૦૨-૨૦૧૯ રંધુ ભારત સરકારદ ગેઝેટ વિશેષ સંચિકેય ભાગ-II સેક્ટર્નો (૧) રલી પ્રકટિવાદ The Finance Act, 2019. (No. 7 of 2019) અનુસ સાચજનિકર માહિતીગાળી કનાનાંચક રાજ્યપત્રદલી મરુ પ્રકટિસલાગિદે.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2019/Phalguna 2, 1940 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 21st February, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE FINANCE ACT, 2019

No. 7 OF 2019

[21st February, 2019.]

An Act to continue the existing rates of income-tax for the financial year 2019-2020 and to provide for certain relief to taxpayers and to make amendments in certain enactments.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 2019.

Short title and commencement

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 10 shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 2019.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

13 of 2018.

2. The provisions of section 2 of, and the First Schedule to, the Finance Act, 2018, shall apply in relation to income-tax for the assessment year or, as the case may be, the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2019, as they apply in relation to

Income-tax.

income-tax for the assessment year, or as the case may be, the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2018, with the following modifications, namely:—

(a) in section 2,—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the figures "2018", the figures "2019" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (3), for the first proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of section 111A or section 112 or section 112A of the Income-tax Act shall be increased by a surcharge, for the purposes of the Union, as provided in Paragraph A, B, C, D or E, as the case may be, of Part I of the First Schedule:";

(iii) for sub-section (11) and sub-section (12), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

'(11) The amount of income-tax as specified in sub-sections (1) to (3) and as increased by the applicable surcharge, for the purposes of the Union, calculated in the manner provided therein, shall be further increased by an additional surcharge, for the purposes of the Union, to be called the "Health and Education Cess on income-tax", calculated at the rate of four per cent. of such income-tax and surcharge so as to fulfil the commitment of the Government to provide and finance quality health services and universalised quality basic education and secondary and higher education.';

(iv) sub-section (13) and sub-section (14) shall be renumbered as sub-section (12) and sub-section (13), respectively;

(v) in sub-section (13) as so renumbered, in clause (a), for the figures "2018", the figures "2019" shall be substituted;

(b) in the First Schedule,—

(i) for Part I, the following Part I shall be substituted, namely:—

"PART I

INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

(I) In the case of every individual other than the individual referred to in items (ii) and (iii) of this Paragraph or Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (3) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,50,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 12,500 plus 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 1,12,500 plus 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,00,000.

(II) In the case of every individual, being a resident in India, who is of the age of sixty years or more but less than eighty years at any time during the previous year,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 3,00,000	<i>Nil;</i>
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 3,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 3,00,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 10,000 <i>plus</i> 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 1,10,000 <i>plus</i> 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,00,000.

(III) In the case of every individual, being a resident in India, who is of the age of eighty years or more at any time during the previous year,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	<i>Nil;</i>
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000 <i>plus</i> 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph, or the provisions of section 111A or section 112 or section 112A of the Income-tax Act, shall be increased by a surcharge for the purposes of the Union, calculated, in the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) having a total income exceeding fifty lakh rupees but not exceeding one crore rupees, at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax; and

(b) having a total income exceeding one crore rupees, at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that in the case of persons mentioned above having total income exceeding,—

(a) fifty lakh rupees but not exceeding one crore rupees, the total amount payable as income-tax and surcharge on such income shall not exceed the total amount payable as income-tax on a total income of fifty lakh rupees by more than the amount of income that exceeds fifty lakh rupees;

(b) one crore rupees, the total amount payable as income-tax and surcharge on such income shall not exceed the total amount payable as income-tax and surcharge on a total income of one crore rupees by more than the amount of income that exceeds one crore rupees.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,000 <i>plus</i> 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 3,000 <i>plus</i> 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph, or the provisions of section 111A or section 112 or section 112A of the Income-tax Act, shall, in the case of every co-operative society, having a total income exceeding one crore rupees, be increased by a surcharge for the purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that in the case of every co-operative society mentioned above having total income exceeding one crore rupees, the total amount payable as income-tax and surcharge on such income shall not exceed the total amount payable as income-tax on a total income of one crore rupees by more than the amount of income that exceeds one crore rupees.

Paragraph C

In the case of every firm,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 30 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph, or the provisions of section 111A or section 112 or section 112A of the Income-tax Act, shall, in the case of every firm, having a total income exceeding one crore rupees, be increased by a surcharge for the purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that in the case of every firm mentioned above having total income exceeding one crore rupees, the total amount payable as income-tax and surcharge on such income shall not exceed the total amount payable as income-tax on a total income of one crore rupees by more than the amount of income that exceeds one crore rupees.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 30 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph, or the provisions of section 111A or section 112 or section 112A of the Income-tax Act, shall, in the case of every local authority, having a total income exceeding one crore rupees, be increased by a surcharge for the purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that in the case of every local authority mentioned above having total income exceeding one crore rupees, the total amount payable as income-tax and surcharge on such

income shall not exceed the total amount payable as income-tax on a total income of one crore rupees by more than the amount of income that exceeds one crore rupees.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(i) where its total turnover or the gross receipt in the previous year 2016-2017 does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees 25 per cent. of the total income;

(ii) other than that referred to in item (i) 30 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of,—

(a) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976; or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government 50 per cent.;

(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income 40 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph, or the provisions of section 111A or section 112 or section 112A of the Income-tax Act, shall be increased by a surcharge for the purposes of the Union calculated,—

(i) in the case of every domestic company,—

(a) having a total income exceeding one crore rupees but not exceeding ten crore rupees, at the rate of seven per cent. of such income-tax; and

(b) having a total income exceeding ten crore rupees, at the rate of twelve per cent. of such Income-tax;

(ii) in the case of every company other than a domestic company,—

(a) having a total income exceeding one crore rupees but not exceeding ten crore rupees, at the rate of two per cent. of such income-tax; and

(b) having a total income exceeding ten crore rupees, at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that in the case of every company having a total income exceeding one crore rupees but not exceeding ten crore rupees, the total amount payable as income-tax and surcharge on such income shall not exceed the total amount payable as income-tax on a total income of one crore rupees by more than the amount of income that exceeds one crore rupees:

Provided further that in the case of every company having a total income exceeding ten crore rupees, the total amount payable as income-tax and surcharge on such income shall not exceed the total amount payable as income-tax and surcharge on a total income of ten crore rupees by more than the amount of income that exceeds ten crore rupees.;"

(ii) in Part III, in Paragraph E, in sub-paragraph 1, in clause (i), for the words and figures "previous year 2016-2017", the words and figures "previous year 2017-2018" shall be substituted;

(iii) in Part IV, in Rule 8,—

(A) for sub-rules (1) and (2), the following sub-rules shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2019, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 2011 or the 1st day of April, 2012 or the 1st day of April, 2013 or the 1st day of April, 2014 or the 1st day of April, 2015 or the 1st day of April, 2016 or the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2011, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2012 or the 1st day of April, 2013 or the 1st day of April, 2014 or the 1st day of April, 2015 or the 1st day of April, 2016 or the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2012, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2013 or the 1st day of April, 2014 or the 1st day of April, 2015 or the 1st day of April, 2016 or the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2013, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2014 or the 1st day of April, 2015 or the 1st day of April, 2016 or the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2014, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2015 or the 1st day of April, 2016 or the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2015, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2016 or the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2016, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2017, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2018,

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2018,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2019.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2020, or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 2012 or the 1st day of April, 2013 or the 1st day of April, 2014 or the 1st day of April, 2015 or the 1st day of April, 2016 or the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018 or the 1st day of April, 2019, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (10) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2012, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2013 or the 1st day of April, 2014 or the 1st day of April, 2015 or the 1st day of April, 2016 or the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018 or the 1st day of April, 2019,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2013, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2014 or the 1st day of April, 2015 or the 1st day of April, 2016 or the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018 or the 1st day of April, 2019,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2014, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2015 or the 1st day of April, 2016 or the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018 or the 1st day of April, 2019,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2015, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2016 or the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018 or the 1st day of April, 2019,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2016, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2017 or the 1st day of April, 2018 or the 1st day of April, 2019,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2017, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2018 or the 1st day of April, 2019,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2018, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2019,

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2019,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2020.”;

(B) for sub-rule (4), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the assessing officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 2011 (8 of 2011) or the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 2012 (23 of 2012) or the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 2013 (17 of 2013) or the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2014 (25 of 2014) or the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 2015 (20 of 2015) or the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 2016 (28 of 2016) or the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 2017 (7 of 2017) or the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 2018 (13 of 2018) shall be set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).”.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment
of section 16.

3. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Income-tax Act), in clause (ia) [as inserted by section 7 of the Finance Act, 2018], for the words "forty thousand", the words "fifty thousand" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2020.

43 of 1961.
13 of 2018.

Amendment
of section 23.

4. In section 23 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 2020,—

(a) in sub-section (4),—

(i) in the opening portion, for the words "one house", the words "two houses" shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (a), for the word "one", the word "two" shall be substituted;

(iii) in clause (b), for the words "other than the house", the words "other than the house or houses" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (5), for the words "one year", the words "two years" shall be substituted.

Amendment
of section 24.

5. In section 24 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 2020,—

(a) in the first proviso, after the words "the amounts of deduction", the words "or, as the case may be, the aggregate of the amount of deduction" shall be inserted;

(b) in the second proviso, after the words "the amount of deduction", the words "or, as the case may be, the aggregate of the amounts of deduction" shall be inserted;

(c) after the *Explanation* to the third proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided also that the aggregate of the amounts of deduction under the first and second provisos shall not exceed two lakh rupees.".

6. In section 54 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), after clause (ii), the following provisos shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2020, namely:—

'Provided that where the amount of the capital gain does not exceed two crore rupees, the assessee may, at his option, purchase or construct two residential houses in India, and where such option has been exercised,—

(a) the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "one residential house in India", the words "two residential houses in India" had been substituted;

(b) any reference in this sub-section and sub-section (2) to "new asset" shall be construed as a reference to the two residential houses in India:

Provided further that where during any assessment year, the assessee has exercised the option referred to in the first proviso, he shall not be subsequently entitled to exercise the option for the same or any other assessment year.'

7. In section 80-IBA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), in clause (a), for the figures "2019", the figures "2020" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2020.

8. In section 87A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 2020,—

(a) for the words "three hundred fifty thousand", the words "five hundred thousand" shall be substituted;

(b) for the words, "two thousand and five hundred", the words "twelve thousand and five hundred" shall be substituted.

9. In section 194A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (3), in clause (i), for the words "ten thousand" wherever they occur, the words "forty thousand" shall be substituted.

10. In section 194-I of the Income-tax Act, in the first proviso, for the words "one hundred and eighty thousand rupees", the words "two hundred and forty thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 80-IBA.

Amendment of section 87A.

Amendment of section 194A.

Amendment of section 194-I..

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

PART I

AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899

11. The provisions of this Part shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Commencement of this Part.

2 of 1899.

12. In section 2 of the Indain Stamp Act, 1899 (hereafter in this Part referred to as the principal Act),—

Amendment of section 2.

(a) for clause (1), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

'(1) "allotment list" means a list containing details of allotment of the securities intimated by the issuer to the depository under sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Depositories, Act, 1996;

(1A) "banker" includes a bank and any person acting as a banker;';

(b) in clause (5), the following long line shall be added at the end, namely:—

"but does not include a debenture;";

(c) after clause (7), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

'(7A) "clearance list" means a list of transactions of sale and purchase relating to contracts traded on the stock exchanges submitted to a clearing

22 of 1996.

corporation in accordance with the law for the time being in force in this behalf;

(7B) "clearing corporation" means an entity established to undertake the activity of clearing and settlement of transactions in securities or other instruments and includes a clearing house of a recognised stock exchange;';

(d) after clause (10), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

'(10A) "debenture" includes—

(i) debenture stock, bonds or any other instrument of a company evidencing a debt, whether constituting a charge on the assets of the company or not;

(ii) bonds in the nature of debenture issued by any incorporated company or body corporate;

(iii) certificate of deposit, commercial usance bill, commercial paper and such other debt instrument of original or initial maturity upto one year as the Reserve Bank of India may specify from time to time;

(iv) securitised debt instruments; and

(v) any other debt instruments specified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India from time to time;

(10B) "depository" includes—

(a) a depository as defined in clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Depositories Act, 1996; and

22 of 1996.

(b) any other entity declared by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, to be a depository for the purposes of this Act;';

(e) in clause (12), the words and figures "and includes attribution of electronic record within the meaning of section 11 of the Information Technology Act, 2000" shall be inserted at the end.

21 of 2000.

(f) for clause (14), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(14) "instrument" includes—

(a) every document, by which any right or liability is, or purports to be, created, transferred, limited, extended, extinguished or recorded;

(b) a document, electronic or otherwise, created for a transaction in a stock exchange or depository by which any right or liability is, or purports to be, created, transferred, limited, extended, extinguished or recorded; and

(c) any other document mentioned in Schedule I,

but does not include such instruments as may be specified by the Government, by notification in the Official Gazette;';

(g) after clause (15), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(15A) "issuer" means any person making an issue of securities;';

(h) for clause (16A), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

'(16A) "marketable security" means a security capable of being traded in any stock exchange in India;

(16B) "market value", in relation to an instrument through which—

(a) any security is traded in a stock exchange, means the price at which it is so traded;

(b) any security which is transferred through a depository but not traded in the stock exchange, means the price or the consideration mentioned in such instrument;

(c) any security is dealt otherwise than in the stock exchange or depository, means the price or consideration mentioned in such instrument;';

(i) after clause (23), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(23A) "securities" includes—

(i) securities as defined in clause (h) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956;

(ii) a "derivative" as defined in clause (a) of section 45U of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;

(iii) a certificate of deposit, commercial usance bill, commercial paper, repo on corporate bonds and such other debt instrument of original or initial maturity upto one year as the Reserve Bank of India may specify from time to time; and

(iv) any other instrument declared by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, to be securities for the purposes of this Act;';

(j) after clause (26), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(27) "stock exchange" includes—

(i) a recognised stock exchange as defined in clause (f) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956; and

(ii) such other platform for trading or reporting a deal in securities, as may be specified by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, for the purposes of this Act.'.

13. In section 4 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), in the case of any issue, sale or transfer of securities, the instrument on which stamp-duty is chargeable under section 9A shall be the principal instrument for the purpose of this section and no stamp-duty shall be charged on any other instruments relating to any such transaction.".

Amendment
of section 4.

14. For section 8A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution
of new
section for
section 8A.

'8A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force,—

(a) an issuer, by the issue of securities to one or more depositaries, shall, in respect of such issue, be chargeable with duty on the total amount of securities issued by it and such securities need not be stamped;

(b) the transfer of registered ownership of securities from a person to a depository or from a depository to a beneficial owner shall not be liable to duty.

Securities
dealt in
depository
not liable to
stamp-duty.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "beneficial ownership" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Depositories Act, 1996.'

Insertion of
new Part AA.

15. In Chapter II of the principal Act, after Part A relating to 'Of the liability of instruments to duty', the following Part shall be inserted, namely:—

'AA.—Of the liability of instruments of transaction in stock exchanges and depositories to duty

Instruments
chargeable
with duty for
transactions
in stock
exchanges
and
depositories.

9A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act,—

(a) when the sale of any securities, whether delivery based or otherwise, is made through a stock exchange, the stamp-duty on each such sale in the clearance list shall be collected on behalf of the State Government by the stock exchange or a clearing corporation authorised by it, from its buyer on the market value of such securities at the time of settlement of transactions in securities of such buyer, in such manner as the Central Government may, by rules, provide;

(b) when any transfer of securities for a consideration, whether delivery based or otherwise, is made by a depository otherwise than on the basis of any transaction referred to in clause (a), the stamp-duty on such transfer shall be collected on behalf of the State Government by the depository from the transferor of such securities on the consideration amount specified therein, in such manner as the Central Government may, by rules, provide;

(c) when pursuant to issue of securities, any creation or change in the records of a depository is made, the stamp-duty on the allotment list shall be collected on behalf of the State Government by the depository from the issuer of securities on the total market value of the securities as contained in such list, in such manner as the Central Government may, by rules, provide.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the instruments referred to in sub-section (1) shall be chargeable with duty as provided therein at the rate specified in Schedule I and such instruments need not be stamped.

(3) From the date of commencement of this Part, no stamp-duty shall be charged or collected by the State Government on any note or memorandum or any other document, electronic or otherwise, associated with the transactions mentioned in sub-section (1).

(4) The stock exchange or a clearing corporation authorised by it or the depository, as the case may be, shall, within three weeks of the end of each month and in accordance with the rules made in this behalf by the Central Government, in consultation with the State Government, transfer the stamp-duty collected under this section to the State Government where the residence of the buyer is located and in case the buyer is located outside India, to the State Government having the registered office of the trading member or broker of such buyer and in case where there is no such trading member of the buyer, to the State Government having the registered office of the participant:

Provided that before such transfer, the stock exchange or the clearing corporation authorised by it or the depository shall be entitled to deduct such percentage of stamp-duty towards facilitation charges as may be specified in such rules.

Explanation.—The term "participant" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (g) of section 2 of the Depositories Act, 1996.

22 of 1996.

(5) Every stock exchange or the clearing corporation authorised by it and depository shall submit to the Government details of the transactions referred to in sub-section (1) in such manner as the Central Government may, by rules, provide.

9B. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act,—

(a) when any issue of securities is made by an issuer otherwise than through a stock exchange or depository, the stamp-duty on each such issue shall be payable by the issuer, at the place where its registered office is located, on the total market value of the securities so issued at the rate specified in Schedule I;

(b) when any sale or transfer or reissue of securities for consideration is made otherwise than through a stock exchange or depository, the stamp-duty on each such sale or transfer or reissue shall be payable by the seller or transferor or issuer, as the case may be, on the consideration amount specified in such instrument at the rate specified in Schedule I.

Instruments chargeable with duty for transactions otherwise than through stock exchanges and depositories.

16. In section 21 of the principal Act,—

(a) for the words "the value of such stock or security according to the average price or the value thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.", the words "the market value of such stock or security:" shall be substituted;

(b) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that the market value for calculating the stamp-duty shall be, in the case of—

- (i) options in any securities, the premium paid by the buyer;
- (ii) repo on corporate bonds, interest paid by the borrower; and
- (iii) swap, only the first leg of the cash flow."

17. In section 29 of the principal Act,—

(i) in clause (a),—

(a) the words, figures and brackets "No. 27 (Debenture)" shall be omitted;

(b) the words, figures, brackets and letter "No. 62 (a) (Transfer of shares in an incorporated Company or other body corporate)" shall be omitted;

(c) the words, figures, brackets and letter "No. 62 (b) (Transfer of debentures, being marketable securities, whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8)" shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (e), after the word "exchange", the words "including swap" shall be inserted;

(iii) in clause (f), the word "and" shall be omitted;

(iv) after clause (g), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(h) in the case of sale of security through stock exchange, by the buyer of such security;

(i) in the case of sale of security otherwise than through a stock exchange, by the seller of such security;

(j) in the case of transfer of security through a depository, by the transferor of such security;

(k) in the case of transfer of security otherwise than through a stock exchange or depository, by the transferor of such security;

(l) in the case of issue of security, whether through a stock exchange or a depository or otherwise, by the issuer of such security; and

(m) in the case of any other instrument not specified herein, by the person making, drawing or executing such instrument."

Amendment of section 21.

Amendment of section 29.

Insertion of
new section
62A.

Penalty for
failure to
comply with
provisions of
section 9A.

18. After section 62 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"62A. (1) Any person who,—

(a) being required under sub-section (1) of section 9A to collect duty, fails to collect the same; or

(b) being required under sub-section (4) of section 9A to transfer the duty to the State Government within fifteen days of the expiry of the time specified therein, fails to transfer within such time,

shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees, but which may extend upto one per cent. of the collection or transfer so defaulted.

(2) Any person who,—

(a) being required under sub-section (5) of section 9A to submit details of transactions to the Government, fails to submit the same; or

(b) submits a document or makes a declaration which is false or which such person knows or believes to be false,

shall be punishable with fine of one lakh rupees for each day during which such failure continues or one crore rupees, whichever is less.".

Insertion of
new section
73A.

Power of
Central
Government
to make rules.

19. After section 73 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"73A. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of Part AA of Chapter II.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Central Government may make rules for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner of collection of stamp-duty on behalf of the State Government by the stock exchange or the clearing corporation authorised by it, from its buyer under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9A;

(b) the manner of collection of stamp-duty on behalf of the State Government by the depository from the transferor under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9A;

(c) the manner of collection of stamp-duty on behalf of the State Government by the depository from the issuer under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 9A;

(d) the manner of transfer of stamp-duty to the State Government under sub-section (4) of section 9A;

(e) any other matter which has to be, or may be, provided by rules.".

Amendment
of section 76.

20. In section 76 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2A) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.".

21. In Schedule I of the principal Act,—

Amendment
of Schedule I.

(i) in Article 19, in column (1),—

(a) after the words "CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT", the brackets, words, figures and letter "(except the certificate or other document covered under Articles 27 and 56A)" shall be inserted;

(b) the words, brackets and figures "See also LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES (No. 36)" shall be omitted;

(ii) for Article 27 and the entries relating thereto, the following Article and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

(1)	(2)
"27. DEBENTURE —[as defined by section 2 (10A)] (see sections 9A and 9B)	
(a) in case of issue of debenture;	0.005%
(b) in case of transfer and re-issue of debenture.	0.0001%";
(iii) in Article 28, for the entry in column (1), after the words "DELIVERY ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS," the brackets and words "(excluding delivery order in respect of settlement of transactions in securities in stock exchange)" shall be inserted;	
(iv) in Article 36, for the entry in column (1), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—	

"36. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company";

(v) after Article 56 and the entry relating thereto, the following Article and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

(1)	(2)
"56A. SECURITY OTHER THAN DEBENTURES (see sections 9A and 9B)—	
(a) issue of security other than debenture;	0.005%
(b) transfer of security other than debenture on delivery basis;	0.015%
(c) transfer of security other than debenture on non-delivery basis;	0.003%
(d) derivatives—	
(i) futures (equity and commodity)	0.002%
(ii) options (equity and commodity)	0.003%
(iii) currency and interest rate derivatives	0.0001%
(iv) other derivatives	0.002%
(e) Government securities	0%
(f) repo on corporate bonds	0.00001%";

(vi) in Article 62, items (a) and (b) and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted.

PART II**AMENDMENT TO THE PREVENTION OF MONEY-LAUNDERING ACT, 2002**

22. In section 8 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, in sub-section (3), with effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint,—

Amendment
of section 8
of Act 15 of
2003.

(i) in clause (a), for the words "ninety days", the words "three hundred and sixty-five days" shall be substituted;

(ii) after clause (b), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

Explanation.—For the purposes of computing the period of three hundred and sixty-five days under clause (a), the period during which the investigation is stayed by any court under any law for the time being in force shall be excluded.”.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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P.R. 15
SC - 20

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿರ್ಮತ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಅಧಿಕೊಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಂಶ 10 ಕೇಳಾತ್ರ 2019, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29-01-2019.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 21-02-2019 ರಂದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಂಟೊನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ-II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Second Ordinance, 2019. (No. 4 of 2019) ಅನ್ನ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)**

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2019/Phalgun 2, 1940 (Saka)

**THE MUSLIM WOMEN (PROTECTION OF
RIGHTS ON MARRIAGE) SECOND
ORDINANCE, 2019**
No. 4 OF 2019

Promulgated by the President in the Seventieth
Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance to protect the rights of married
Muslim women and to prohibit divorce by pronouncing
talaq by their husbands and for matters connected
therewith or incidental thereto;

WHEREAS the Muslim Women (Protection of
Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017 has been passed by the
House of the People and is pending in the Council of
States;

AND WHEREAS the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018 with certain modifications was promulgated by the President on the 19th day of September, 2018;

AND WHEREAS the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2018 to replace the said Ordinance has been passed by the House of the People and is pending in the Council of States;

AND WHEREAS the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018 cease to operate on the 21st January, 2019, and to give continued effect to the provisions of the said Ordinance, the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2019 was promulgated by the President on the 12th day of January, 2019;

AND WHEREAS the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2018 replacing the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2019 with necessary official amendments was listed for consideration and passing in Rajya Sabha and it could not be taken up;

AND WHEREAS to give continued effect to the provisions of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2019, it is necessary to take immediate necessary action in the matter;

AND WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Second Ordinance, 2019.

Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 19th day of September, 2018.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) “electronic form” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (r) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000;

21 of 2000.

(b) “*talaq*” means *talaq-e-biddat* or any other similar form of *talaq* having the effect of instantaneous and irrevocable divorce pronounced by a Muslim husband; and

(c) "Magistrate" means a Judicial Magistrate of the first class exercising jurisdiction under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in the area where the married Muslim woman resides.

2 of 1974.

CHAPTER II

DECLARATION OF *TALAQ* TO BE *VOID* AND *ILLEGAL*

Talaq to be *void* and *illegal*.

3. Any pronouncement of *talaq* by a Muslim husband upon his wife, by words, either spoken or written or in electronic form or in any other manner whatsoever, shall be *void* and *illegal*.

Punishment for pronouncing *talaq*.

4. Any Muslim husband who pronounces *talaq* referred to in section 3 upon his wife shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF MARRIED MUSLIM WOMEN

Subsistence allowance.

5. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in any other law for the time being in force, a married Muslim woman upon whom *talaq* is pronounced, shall be entitled to receive from her husband such amount of subsistence allowance for her and dependent children as may be determined by the Magistrate.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, a married Muslim woman shall be entitled to custody of her minor children in the event of pronouncement of *talaq* by her husband, in such manner as may be determined by the Magistrate.

Custody of minor children.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973,—

Offences to be cognizable, compoundable, etc.

(a) an offence punishable under this Ordinance shall be cognizable, if information relating to the commission of the offence is given to an officer in charge of a police station by the married Muslim woman upon whom *talaq* is pronounced or any person related to her by blood or marriage;

(b) an offence punishable under this Ordinance shall be compoundable, at the instance of the married Muslim women upon whom *talaq* is pronounced with the permission of the Magistrate, on such terms and conditions as he may determine;

(c) no person accused of an offence punishable under this Ordinance shall be released on bail unless the Magistrate, on an application filed by the accused and after hearing the married Muslim woman upon whom *talaq* is pronounced, is satisfied

that there are reasonable grounds for granting bail to such person.

Repeal and Savings.

8. (1) The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2019 is hereby repealed.

Ord. 1 of 2019.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2019 shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Ord. 1 of 2019.

RAM NATH KOVIND,
President.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

**BANSI
DHAR
DUBEY**

P.R. 16
SC - 20

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪಾರ್ಮಾಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿರ್ಮಿತ್ತ
ಸಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಕೂಟನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಂಕ 15 ಕೇಂದ್ರ 2019, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29-03-2019.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 01-03-2019 ರಂದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಂಟನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ-II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. (No. 8 of 2019) ಅನ್ನ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 1st March, 2019/Phalguna 10, 1940 (Saka)

**THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR RESERVATION
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2019**

No 8 OF 2019

Promulgated by the President in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004.

WHEREAS the President of India issued a Proclamation No. G.S.R. 1223(E), dated the 19th December, 2018 under article 356 of the Constitution of India in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir declaring therein that the powers of the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament;

AND WHEREAS aforesaid Proclamation *inter alia* provides that the references in section 91 in the Constitution to the Governor and to the Legislature of the State or the House thereof, shall be construed as references to the President and to the Parliament or to the Houses thereof respectively;

AND WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 91 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment in section 2.

2. In section 2 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in clause (o),—

XIV of 2004.

(a) for sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(ii) the persons residing in the area adjoining Actual Line of Control and International Border;”; and

(b) in second proviso, in clause (ix), in the proviso for the words “Actual Line of Control”, the words “Actual Line of Control or International Border” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 3.

3. In section 3 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words “Line of Actual Control”, wherever they occur, the words “Actual Line of Control or International Border” shall be substituted.

RAM NATH KOVIND,

President.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



P.R. 20
SC - 20

કન્નાચિક રાજ્યપત્ર આદેશાનુસાર મુજૂ અવર હેસરિન્લી,
આર્ટ્રી. શ્રીનિવાસ

સહાયક પ્રારૂપકાર મુજૂ પદનિમિત્ત
સકારદ અધીન કાયદારી,
સંસદીંગ વૃવહારગળ જલાદી.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಕೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ೧೬ ಕೇಳಾಪ್ತ ೨೦೧೯, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೨೯-೦೩-೨೦೧೯.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೦೨-೦೩-೨೦೧೯ ರಂದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಂಟೋನೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ-೨ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ (೧) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ The Aadhaar and other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. (No. ೯ of ೨೦೧೯) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 2019/Phalgun 11, 1940 (Saka)

THE AADHAAR AND OTHER LAWS (AMENDMENT)

ORDINANCE, 2019

No 9 of 2019

Promulgated by the President in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.

WHEREAS the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was passed by the House of the People on the 4th day of January, 2019 and is pending in the Council of States;

AND WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

PART I
PRELIMINARY

1.(1) This Ordinance may be called the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

PART II
**AMENDMENTS TO THE AADHAAR (TARGETED DELIVERY OF
 FINANCIAL AND OTHER SUBSIDIES, BENEFITS AND SERVICES)
 ACT, 2016**

Amendment of
 section 2.

2. In section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (hereafter in this Part referred to as the principal Act),—

18 of 2016.

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(a) “Aadhaar number” means an identification number issued to an individual under sub-section (3) of section 3, and includes any alternative virtual identity generated under sub-section (4) of that section;’;

(ii) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(aa) “Aadhaar ecosystem” includes enrolling agencies, Registrars, requesting entities, offline verification-seeking entities and any other entity or group of entities as may be specified by regulations;’;

(iii) after clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ba) “Adjudicating Officer” means an adjudicating officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section 33B;

‘(bb) “Appellate Tribunal” means the Appellate Tribunal referred to in sub-section (1) of section 33C;’;

(iv) after clause (i), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ia) “child” means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age;’;

(v) after clause (p), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(pa) “offline verification” means the process of verifying the identity of the Aadhaar number holder without authentication, through such offline modes as may be specified by regulations;

‘(pb) “offline verification-seeking entity” means any entity desirous of undertaking offline verification of an Aadhaar number holder;’.

Amendment of
 section 3.

3. In section 3 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) The Aadhaar number issued to an individual under sub-section (3) shall be a twelve-digit identification number and any alternative virtual identity as an alternative to the actual Aadhaar number of an individual that shall be generated by the Authority in such manner as may be specified by regulations.”.

4. After section 3 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 3A.

“3A.(1) The enrolling agency shall, at the time of enrolment of a child, seek the consent of the parent or guardian of the child, and inform the parent or guardian, the details specified under sub-section (2) of section 3.

Aadhaar number of children.

(2) A child who is an Aadhaar number holder may, within a period of six months of attaining the eighteen years of age, make an application to the Authority for cancellation of his Aadhaar number, in such manner as may be specified by regulations and the Authority shall cancel his Aadhaar number.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in section 7, a child shall not be denied any subsidy, benefit or service under that section in case of failure to establish his identity by undergoing authentication, or furnishing proof of possession of Aadhaar number, or in the case of a child to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, producing an application for enrolment.”.

5. In section 4 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of section 4.

“(3) Every Aadhaar number holder to establish his identity, may voluntarily use his Aadhaar number in physical or electronic form by way of authentication or offline verification, or in such other form as may be notified, in such manner as may be specified by regulations.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, voluntary use of the Aadhaar number by way of authentication means the use of such Aadhaar number only with the informed consent of the Aadhaar number holder.

(4) An entity may be allowed to perform authentication, if the Authority is satisfied that the requesting entity is—

(a) compliant with such standards of privacy and security as may be specified by regulations; and

(b) (i) permitted to offer authentication services under the provisions of any other law made by Parliament; or

(ii) seeking authentication for such purpose, as the Central Government in consultation with the Authority, and in the interest of State, may prescribe.

(5) The Authority may, by regulations, decide whether a requesting entity shall be permitted the use of the actual Aadhaar number during authentication or only an alternative virtual identity.

(6) Every requesting entity to whom an authentication request is made by an Aadhaar number holder under sub-section (3) shall inform to the Aadhaar number holder of alternate and viable means of identification and shall not deny any service to him for refusing to, or being unable to, undergo authentication.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, mandatory authentication of an Aadhaar number holder for the provision of

any service shall take place if such authentication is required by a law made by Parliament.”.

Amendment of
section 8.

6. In section 8 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (a), after the words “consent of an individual”, the words “, or in the case of a child obtain the consent of his parent or guardian” shall be inserted;

(ii) after clause (b), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that the requesting entity shall, in case of failure to authenticate due to illness, injury or infirmity owing to old age or otherwise or any technical or other reasons, provide such alternate and viable means of identification of the individual, as may be specified by regulations.”;

(b) in sub-section (3), after the words “for authentication,”, the words “or in the case of a child, his parent or guardian” shall be inserted.

Insertion of new
section 8A.

7. After section 8 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Offline
verification of
Aadhaar number.

“8A.(1) Every offline verification of an Aadhaar number holder shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Every offline verification-seeking entity shall,—

(a) before performing offline verification, obtain the consent of an individual, or in the case of a child, his parent or guardian, in such manner as may be specified by regulations; and

(b) ensure that the demographic information or any other information collected from the individual for offline verification is only used for the purpose of such verification.

(3) An offline verification-seeking entity shall inform the individual undergoing offline verification, or in the case of a child, his parent or guardian the following details with respect to offline verification, in such manner as may be specified by regulations, namely:—

(a) the nature of information that may be shared upon offline verification;

(b) the uses to which the information received during offline verification may be put by the offline verification-seeking entity; and

(c) alternatives to submission of information requested for, if any.

(4) No offline verification-seeking entity shall—

(a) subject an Aadhaar number holder to authentication;

(b) collect, use, or store an Aadhaar number or biometric information of any individual for any purpose;

(c) take any action contrary to any obligation on it as may be specified by regulations.”.

8. For section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“21.(1) The Authority shall appoint such officers and employees as may be required for the discharge of its functions under this Act.

Substitution of new section for section 21.

Officers and other employees of Authority.

(2) The salaries and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the officers and employees of the Authority shall be such as may be specified by regulations.”.

9. After section 23 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 23A.

“23A.(1) The Authority may for the discharge of its functions under this Act, or any rules or regulations made thereunder, by order, issue such directions from time to time to any entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem, as it may consider necessary.

Power of Authority to issue directions.

10. For section 25 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“25.(1) There shall be constituted a Fund to be called the Unique Identification Authority of India Fund and there shall be credited thereto—

Substitution of new section for section 25.

Fund.

(a) all grants, fees and charges received by the Authority under this Act; and

(b) all sums received by the Authority from such other sources as may be decided upon by the Central Government.

(2) The Fund shall be applied for meeting—

(a) the salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and members and administrative expenses including the salaries, allowances and pension payable to or in respect of officers and other employees of the Authority; and

(b) the expenses on objects and for purposes authorised by this Act.”.

11. In section 29 of the principal Act,—

Amendment of section 29.

(a) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) No identity information available with a requesting entity or offline verification-seeking entity shall be—

(a) used for any purpose, other than the purposes informed in writing to the individual at the time of submitting any information for authentication or offline verification; or

(b) disclosed for any purpose, other than purposes informed in writing to the individual at the time of submitting any information for authentication or offline verification:

Provided that the purposes under clauses (a) and (b) shall be in clear and precise language understandable to the individual.”;

(b) in sub-section (4), for the words “or core biometric information”, the words “, demographic information or photograph” shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 33.

12. In section 33 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1),—

(a) for the words “District Judge”, the words “Judge of a High Court” shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso, after the words “hearing to the Authority”, the words “and the concerned Aadhaar number holder” shall be inserted;

(c) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided further that the core biometric information shall not be disclosed under this sub-section.”.

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “Joint Secretary”, the word “Secretary” shall be substituted.

Insertion of new
Chapter VIA.

13. After Chapter VI of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

“CHAPTER VIA
CIVIL PENALTIES

Penalty for failure
to comply with
provisions of this
Act, rules,
regulations and
directions.

33A.(1) Where an entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem fails to comply with the provision of this Act, the rules or regulations made thereunder or directions issued by the Authority under section 23A, or fails to furnish any information, document, or return of report required by the Authority, such entity shall be liable to a civil penalty which may extend to one crore rupees for each contravention and in case of a continuing failure, with additional penalty which may extend to ten lakh rupees for every day during which the failure continues after the first contravention.

(2) The amount of any penalty imposed under this section, if not paid, may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Power to
adjudicate.

33B.(1) For the purposes of adjudication under section 33A and imposing a penalty thereunder, the Authority shall appoint an officer of the Authority, who is not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India and possessing such qualification and experience as may be

prescribed, to be an Adjudicating Officer for holding an inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) No inquiry under sub-section (1) shall be initiated except by a complaint made by the Authority.

(3) While holding an inquiry, the Adjudicating Officer shall—

(a) provide the entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem against whom complaint is made, an opportunity of being heard;

(b) have the power to summon and enforce the attendance of any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case to give evidence or to produce any document which, in the opinion of the Adjudicating Officer, may be useful for or relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry.

(4) If the Adjudicating Officer, on such inquiry, is satisfied that the entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem has failed to comply with any provision of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder or directions issued by the Authority under section 23A, or has failed to furnish any information, document, or return of report required by the Authority, the Adjudicating Officer may, by order, impose such penalty under section 33A as he thinks fit.

33C.(1) The Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal established under section 14 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, shall be Appellate Tribunal for the purposes of hearing appeals against the decision of the Adjudicating Officer under this Act.

Appeals to
Appellate
Tribunal.

24 of 1997.

(2) A person or entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem aggrieved by an order of the Adjudicating Officer under section 33B, may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal within a period of forty-five days from the date of receipt of the order appealed against, in such form and manner and accompanied with such fee as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of forty-five days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

(3) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (2), the Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or setting aside the order appealed against.

(4) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order made by it to the parties to the appeal and to the Adjudicating Officer.

(5) Any appeal filed under sub-section (2) shall be dealt with by the Appellate Tribunal as expeditiously as possible and every endeavour shall be made by it to dispose of the appeal within six months from the date on which it is presented to it.

(6) The Appellate Tribunal may, for the purpose of deciding an appeal before it, call for the records relevant to disposing of such appeal and make such orders as it thinks fit.

Procedure and powers of the Appellate Tribunal.

33D. The provisions of sections 14-I to 14K (both inclusive), 16 and 17 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the Appellate Tribunal in the discharge of its functions under this Act, as they apply to it in the discharge of its functions under that Act.

24 of 1997.

Appeal to Supreme Court of India.

33E. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or in any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie against any order, not being an interlocutory order, of the Appellate Tribunal to the Supreme Court on any substantial question of law arising out of such order.

5 of 1908.

(2) No appeal shall lie against any decision or order made by the Appellate Tribunal which the parties have consented to.

(3) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred within a period of forty-five days from the date of the decision or order appealed against:

Provided that the Supreme Court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of forty-five days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

Civil court not to have jurisdiction.

33F. No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of any matter which an Adjudicating Officer appointed under this Act or the Appellate Tribunal is empowered, by or under this Act to determine, and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.”.

Amendment of section 38.

14. In section 38 of the principal Act, for the words “three years”, the words “ten years” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 39.

15. In section 39 of the principal Act, for the words “three years”, the words “ten years” shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 40.

16. For section 40 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Penalty for unauthorised use by requesting entity or offline verification-seeking entity.

“40. Whoever,—

(a) being a requesting entity, uses the identity information of an individual in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 8; or

(b) being an offline verification-seeking entity, uses the identity information of an individual in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 8A,

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or, in the case of a company, with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.”.

43 of 1961.

17. In section 42 of the principal Act, for the words "one year", the words "three years" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 42.

18. In section 47 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 47.

"Provided that the court may, on a complaint made by an Aadhaar number holder or individual take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 34 or 35 or 36 or 37 or 40 or section 41."

19. After section 50 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 50A.

"50A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income Tax Act, 1961 or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to tax on income, profits or gains, the Authority shall not be liable to pay income tax or any other tax in respect of its income, profits or gains."

Exemption from tax on income.

20. In section 51 of the principal Act, for the words "Member, officer", the words "Member or officer" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 51.

21. In section 53 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

Amendment of section 53.

(i) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(aa) the purpose for which the requesting entity may be allowed by the Authority to perform authentication under sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 4;"

(ii) after clause (g), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ga) the qualification and experience of, and the manner of appointment of, the Adjudicating Officer under sub-section (1) of section 33B;

(gb) the form, manner, and fee for an appeal to be filed under sub-section (2) of section 33C;"

22. In section 54 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

Amendment of section 54.

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) the entities or group of entities in the Aadhaar ecosystem under clause (aa), the biometric information under clause (g) and the demographic information under clause (k), the process of collecting demographic information and biometric information from the individuals by enrolling agencies under clause (m), and the modes of offline verification of Aadhaar number holder under clause (pa) of section 2;"

(ii) after clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ba) the manner of generating alternative virtual identity under sub-section (4) of section 3;

(bb) the manner in which cancellation of an Aadhaar number may be carried out under sub-section (2) of section 3A;"

(iii) after clause (c), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ca) standards of privacy and security to be complied with by the requesting entities under sub-section (4) of section 4;

(cb) the classification of requesting entities under sub-section (5) of section 4;”;

(iv) after clause (f), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(fa) the alternate and viable means of identification of individual under the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 8;

(fb) the manner of obtaining consent under clause (a) of sub-section (2), the manner of providing information to the individual undergoing offline verification under sub-section (3), and the obligations of offline verification-seeking entities under clause (c) of sub-section (4), of section 8A;”.

Omission of
section 57.

23. Section 57 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

PART III

AMENDMENT TO THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885

Amendment of
section 4 of Act
13 of 1885.

24. In section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) Any person who is granted a license under the first proviso to sub-section (1) to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India, shall identify any person to whom it provides its services by—

(a) authentication under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; or

18 of 2016.

(b) offline verification under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; or

18 of 2016.

(c) use of passport issued under section 4 of the Passports Act, 1967; or

15 of 1967.

(d) use of any other officially valid document or modes of identification as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf.

(4) If any person who is granted a license under the first proviso to sub-section (1) to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India is using authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (3) to identify any person to whom it provides its services, it shall make the other modes of identification under clauses (b) to (d) of sub-section (3) also available to such person.

(5) The use of modes of identification under sub-section (3) shall be a voluntary choice of the person who is sought to be identified and no person shall be denied any service for not having an Aadhaar number.

(6) If, for identification of a person, authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (3) is used, neither his core biometric information nor the Aadhaar number of the person shall be stored.

(7) Nothing contained in sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) shall prevent the Central Government from specifying further safeguards and conditions for compliance by any person who is granted a license under the first proviso to sub-section (1) in respect of identification of person to whom it provides its services.

Explanation.—The expressions “Aadhaar number” and “core biometric information” shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in clauses (a) and (f) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.”.

18 of 2016.

15 of 2002.

PART IV AMENDMENT TO THE PREVENTION OF MONEY-LAUNDERING ACT, 2002

25. In chapter IV of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (hereafter in this Part, referred to as the principal Act), before section 12, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 11A.

Verification of Identity by Reporting Entity.

11A. (1) Every Reporting Entity shall verify the identity of its clients and the beneficial owner, by—

18 of 2016.

18 of 2016.

15 of 1967.

(a) authentication under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 if the reporting entity is a banking company; or

(b) offline verification under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; or

(c) use of passport issued under section 4 of the Passports Act, 1967; or

(d) use of any other officially valid document or modes of identification as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf:

18 of 2016.

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that a reporting entity other than banking company, complies with such standards of privacy and security under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, and it is necessary and expedient to do so, by notification, permit such entity to perform authentication under clause (a):

Provided further that no notification under the first proviso shall be issued without consultation with the Unique Identification Authority of India established under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and the appropriate regulator.

18 of 2016.

(2) If any reporting entity performs authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (1), to verify the identity of its client or the beneficial owner it shall make the other modes of identification under clauses (b), (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) also available to such client or the beneficial owner.

(3) The use of modes of identification under sub-section (1) shall be a voluntary choice of every client or beneficial owner who is sought to be identified and no client or beneficial owner shall be denied services for not having an Aadhaar number.

(4) If, for identification of a client or beneficial owner, authentication or offline verification under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) is used, neither his core biometric information nor his Aadhaar number shall be stored.

(5) Nothing in this section shall prevent the Central Government from notifying additional safeguards on any reporting entity in respect of verification of the identity of its client or beneficial owner.

Explanation.— The expressions “Aadhaar number” and “core biometric information” shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in clauses (a) and (j) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.'

18 of 2016.

Amendment of
section 12.

26. In section 12 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), clauses (c) and (d) shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 73.

27. In section 73 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), clauses (j) and (jj) shall be omitted.

RAM NATH KOVIND,
President.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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SC - 20

કનાંચક રાજ્યપાલર આદેશાનુસાર મુજૂ અવર હેસરિનાંલી,
આર્ટ્રો. શ્રીનિવાસ

સહાયક પ્રારૂપકાર મુજૂ પદનિમીત્ત
સકારદ અધીન કાયદાદારી,
સંસદીય વ્યવહારગળ જુલાઓ.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಕೊಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಾತಾಳ 17 ಕೇಳಾಪ್ತ 2019, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29-03-2019.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 02-03-2019 ರಂದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಂಟೆನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ-II ಸೆಕ್ಟನ್ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ
The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019. (No. 10 of 2019) ಅನ್ನ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ
ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 2019/Phalgun 11, 1940 (Saka)

**THE NEW DELHI INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION
CENTRE ORDINANCE, 2019**

No 10 of 2019

Promulgated by the President in the Seventieth Year of the
Republic of India.

An Ordinance to provide for the establishment and incorporation of New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the purpose of creating an independent and autonomous regime for institutionalised arbitration and for acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution and to vest such undertakings in the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the better management of arbitration so as to make it a hub for institutional arbitration and to declare the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre to be an institution of national importance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto;

WHEREAS dispute resolution process has a huge impact on the Indian economy and global perception on doing business in our country and it has become necessary to inspire confidence and credibility among the litigants of commercial disputes;

AND WHEREAS rapidly changing economic activity demands expeditious settlement of disputes and creation and establishment of institutional arbitration;

AND WHEREAS the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution was set-up in the year 1995, under the aegis of the Central Government and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 21 of 1860, with the objective of promoting alternative dispute resolution mechanism and providing facilities for the same;

AND WHEREAS the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution has received land and substantial funding by way of grants and other benefits from the Central Government for constructing infrastructure and making other facilities;

AND WHEREAS the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution has not been able to actively engage and embrace developments in the arbitration ecosystem and to create a reputation par excellence keeping pace with the dynamic nature of arbitration over more than two decades;

AND WHEREAS studies conducted by the High Powered Committee appointed by the Central Government indicate that the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution has failed to address the growing needs of the institutional arbitration and also to bear optimum caseload and to become better choice to the parties for arbitration;

AND WHEREAS it has become expedient to take over the undertakings of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution including its regional offices without interfering with its activities and without adversely affecting its character as a Society but to utilise its existing infrastructure and other facilities which have been set-up by using the public funds provided by the Government and to incorporate a robust institution for domestic and international arbitration to be known as the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre;

AND WHEREAS it is considered necessary to declare the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre as an institution of national importance for its overall development as a major arbitration hub by promoting quick and efficient dispute resolution mechanism;

AND WHEREAS the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2018, to provide for the aforesaid matter, has been introduced in the House of the People on the 5th day of January, 2018 and passed by the House of the People on the 4th day of January, 2019 and is pending in the Council of States;

AND WHEREAS the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019 could not be taken up for consideration and passing in the Council of the States;

AND WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance: —

CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, —

Definitions.

(a) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Centre referred to in clause (a) of section 5;

(b) "Chief Executive Officer" means the Chief Executive Officer appointed under section 21;

(c) "Committee" means relevant Committee of the Centre referred to in section 19;

(d) "Centre" means the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre established and incorporated under section 3;

(e) "Custodian" means the person who is appointed as Custodian under sub-section (2) of section 11 in respect of the undertakings;

(f) "Fund" means the Fund of the Centre to be maintained under section 25;

(g) "Member" means Full-time or Part-time Member of the Centre and includes the Chairperson;

(h) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;

(i) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Central Government under this Ordinance;

(j) "regulations" means the regulations made by the Centre under this Ordinance;

(k) "Society" means the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution, registered as such under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and having its registered office at New Delhi;

(l) "specified date" means the date as may be specified by the Central Government by notification;

(m) "undertakings" means the undertakings of the Society which vests with the Central Government under section 7.

21 of 1860.

26 of 1996.

(2) All other words and expressions used herein but not defined and defined in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER II

ESTABLISHMENT AND INCORPORATION OF NEW DELHI INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTRE

Establishment
and
incorporation
of New Delhi
International

3. (1) The Central Government shall, by notification, establish a body to be called the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the purposes of exercising the powers and discharging the functions under this Ordinance.

Arbitration
Centre.

(2) The Centre shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid, having perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to enter into contract, and shall, by the said name, sue or be sued.

4. (1) Whereas, the objects of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre are such as to make it as an institution of national importance, it is hereby declared that the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre is an institution of national importance.

Declaration of
New Delhi
International
Arbitration
Centre as an
institution of
national
importance.

(2) The head office of the Centre shall be at New Delhi and it may with the previous approval of the Central Government, establish branches at other places in India and abroad.

5. The Centre shall consist of the following Members, namely:-

Composition of
Centre.

(a) a person, who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Judge of a High Court or an eminent person, having special knowledge and experience in the conduct or administration of arbitration, law or management, appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India — Chairperson;

(b) two eminent persons having substantial knowledge and experience in institutional arbitration, both domestic and international, appointed by the Central Government—Full-time or Part-time Members;

(c) one representative of a recognised body of commerce and industry, chosen on rotational basis by the Central Government — Part-time Member;

(d) Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice or his representative not below the rank of the Joint Secretary — Member, *ex-officio*;

(e) one Financial Adviser nominated by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance — Member, *ex-officio*; and
 (f) Chief Executive Officer — Member, *ex-officio*.

Terms and conditions etc., of Chairperson and Members.

6. (1) The Chairperson and Members shall hold office for a term of three years from the date on which they enter upon their office and shall be eligible for re-appointment:

Provided that no Chairperson or Member shall hold office as such after he has attained the age of seventy years in the case of Chairperson and sixty-seven years in the case of a Member.

(2) The terms and conditions, salary and allowances payable to the Chairperson and Full-time Member shall be such as may be prescribed.

(3) The term of office of a Member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall be for the remainder of the term of the Member in whose place he has been appointed.

(4) The Part-time Member shall be entitled to such travelling and other allowances as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER III

ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS OF SOCIETY

Transfer and vesting.

7. On and from the specified date, so much of the undertakings of the Society as form part of, or are relatable to the Society, and the right, title and interest of the Society in relation to such undertakings, shall, by virtue of this Ordinance, stand transferred to, and vest in the Central Government.

General effect of vesting.

8. (1) The undertakings vested under section 7 shall be deemed to include all assets, rights, leaseholds, powers, authorities and privileges, and all property (movable and immovable), including lands, buildings, works, projects, instruments, automobiles and other vehicles, cash balances, Funds including reserve funds, investments and book debts of the Society as form part of, or are relatable to, the Society and all other rights and interest arising out of such properties as were immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance in

the ownership, possession, power or control of the Society, and all books of account, registers and all other documents of whatever nature relating thereto.

(2) All properties and assets as aforesaid which have vested in the Central Government under section 7 shall, by force of such vesting, be freed and discharged from any trust, obligation, mortgage, charge, *lien* and all other encumbrances affecting them or of any attachment, injunction, decree or order of any court or other authority restricting the use of such properties or assets in any manner or appointing any receiver in respect of the whole or any part of such properties or assets shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

(3) Any licence or other instrument granted to the Society in relation to any undertaking which has vested in the Central Government under section 7 at any time before the specified date and in force immediately before the specified date, shall continue to be in force on and after such day in accordance with its tenor in relation to and for the purpose of such undertaking or where the undertaking is directed under section 10, to vest in the Centre, the Centre shall be deemed to be substituted in such licence or other instrument as if such licence or other instrument had been granted to the Centre and the Centre shall hold it for the remainder of the period which the Society would have held it under the terms thereof.

(4) If, on the specified date, any suit, appeal or other proceeding, of whatever nature, in relation to any property or asset which has vested in the Central Government under section 7, instituted or preferred by or against the Society is pending, the same shall not abate, be discontinued or be, in any way, prejudicially affected by reason of the transfer of the undertaking of the Society of anything contained in this Ordinance, but the suit, appeal or other proceeding may be continued, prosecuted or enforced by or against the Central Government or where the undertakings of the Society are directed under section 10, to vest in the Centre, by or against the Centre.

9. Every liability in relation to any undertaking in respect of any period prior to the specified date, shall be enforceable against the Society and not against the Central Government.

Liability prior
to specified
date.

Power of
Central
Government to
direct vesting
of undertaking
in Centre.

10. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 7 and 8, the Central Government shall, as soon as may be after the specified date, direct by notification, that the undertakings and the right, title and interest of the Society in relation to such undertakings which had vested in the Central Government under section 7, shall, vest in the Centre either on the date of publication of the notification or on such earlier or later date as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Where the right, title and interest of the Society in relation to the undertakings vest, under sub-section (1), in the Centre, the Centre shall, on and from the date of such vesting, be deemed to have become the owner in relation to such undertakings and the rights and liabilities of the Central Government in relation to such undertakings shall, on and from the date of such vesting, be deemed to have become, the rights and liabilities, respectively, of the Centre.

Management,
etc., of the
undertakings.

11. (1) The general superintendence, direction, control and management of affairs of the undertakings, the right, the interest in relation to which have vested in the Central Government under section 7, shall—

(a) where a direction has been made by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 10, vest in the Centre; or

(b) where no such direction has been made by the Central Government, vest in the Custodian appointed by the Central Government under sub-section (2),

and, thereupon, the Centre or the Custodian so appointed, as the case may be, shall be entitled to exercise all such powers and do all such things as the Society, is authorised to exercise and do in relation to its undertakings.

(2) The Central Government may appoint any person as the Custodian of the undertakings in relation to which no direction has been made by it under sub-section (1) of section 10.

(3) The Custodian so appointed shall receive such remuneration as the Central Government may fix and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.

12. (1) On the vesting of the management of the undertakings in the Centre or on the appointment of a Custodian under sub-section (2) of section 11, all persons in charge of management of the undertakings immediately before such vesting or appointment shall be bound to deliver to the Centre or Custodian, as the case may be, all assets, books of account, registers and other documents in their custody relating to the undertakings.

Duties of persons in charge of management of undertakings to deliver all assets.

(2) The Central Government may issue such directions as it may deem desirable in the circumstances of the case to the Custodian as to the powers and duties of the Custodian and such Custodian may also, if it is considered necessary so to do, apply to the Central Government at any time for instructions as to the manner in which the management of the undertaking shall be conducted or in relation to any other matter arising in the course of such management.

(3) Any person who on the specified date, has in his possession or under his control, any books, documents or other papers relating to the undertakings shall be liable to account for the said books, documents or other papers to the Central Government or the Custodian or the Centre, as the case may be, and shall deliver them to the Central Government or the Custodian or the Centre or to such person or body of persons as the Central Government or the Centre may specify in this behalf.

(4) The Central Government or the Centre may take or cause to be taken, all necessary steps for securing possession of all undertakings which have vested in the Central Government or the Centre under this Ordinance.

(5) The Society shall, within such period as the Central Government may allow in this behalf, furnish to that Government a complete inventory of all its properties and assets, as on the commencement of this Ordinance pertaining to the undertaking and for this purpose, the Central Government or Custodian or the Centre shall afford to the Society, or body all reasonable facilities.

13. The Central Government or the Custodian or the Centre shall be entitled to receive up to the specified date, to the exclusion of all other persons, any money due to the Society in relation to its

Certain powers of Central Government or Centre.

undertakings which have vested in the Central Government or Custodian or the Centre, as the case may be, and realised after the commencement of this Ordinance, notwithstanding that the realisation pertains to a period prior to the commencement of this Ordinance.

Objects of
Centre.

14. The objects of the Centre shall be—

- (a) to bring targeted reforms to develop itself as a flagship institution for conducting international and domestic arbitration;
- (b) to promote research and study, providing teaching and training, and organising conferences and seminars in arbitration, conciliation, mediation and other alternative dispute resolution matters;
- (c) to provide facilities and administrative assistance for conciliation, mediation and arbitral proceedings;
- (d) to maintain panels of accredited arbitrators, conciliators and mediators both at national and international level or specialists such as surveyors and investigators;
- (e) to collaborate with other national and international institutions and organisations for ensuring credibility of the Centre as a specialised institution in arbitration and conciliation;
- (f) to set-up facilities in India and abroad to promote the activities of the Centre;
- (g) to lay down parameters for different modes of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms being adopted by the Centre; and
- (h) such other objectives as it may deem fit with the approval of the Central Government.

Functions of
Centre.

15. Without prejudice to the provisions contained in section 14, the Centre shall strive, —

- (a) to facilitate for conducting international and domestic arbitrations and conciliation in the most professional manner;
- (b) to provide cost effective and timely services for the conduct of arbitrations and conciliations at national and international level;

- (c) to promote studies in the field of alternative dispute resolution and related matters, and to promote reforms in the system of settlement of disputes;
- (d) to undertake teaching and to provide for diffusion of knowledge of law and procedures on alternative dispute resolution and related matters and to award certificates and other academic or professional distinction;
- (e) to impart training in alternative dispute resolution and related matters to those who are handling arbitration, conciliation and mediation;
- (f) to cooperate with other Societies, institutions and organisations, national or international for promoting alternative dispute resolution; and
- (g) to perform such other functions as may be entrusted to it by the Central Government for promoting alternative dispute resolution.

16. No act or proceeding of the Centre shall be invalid merely by reason of—

- (a) any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Centre; or
- (b) any defect in the appointment of a person acting as a Member of the Centre; or
- (c) any irregularity in the procedure of the Centre not affecting the merits of the case.

Vacancies, etc.,
not to invalidate
proceedings of
Centre.

17. The Chairperson or the Full-time or Part-time Member may, by notice in writing, under his hand addressed to the Central Government, resign his office:

Resignation of
Members.

Provided that the Chairperson or the Full-time Member shall, unless he is permitted by the Central Government to relinquish his office sooner, continue to hold office until the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of such notice or until a person duly appointed

as his successor enters upon his office or until the expiry of his term of office, whichever is earlier.

Removal of Member.

18. (1) The Central Government may, remove a Member from his office if he—

- (a) is an undischarged insolvent; or
- (b) has engaged at any time (except Part-time Member), during his term of office, in any paid employment; or
- (c) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government, involves moral turpitude; or
- (d) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as a Member; or
- (e) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest; or
- (f) has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a Member.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no Member shall be removed from his office on the grounds specified in clauses (d) and (e) of that sub-section unless the Supreme Court, on a reference being made to it in this behalf by the Central Government, has, on an inquiry, held by it in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Supreme Court, reported that the Member, ought on such ground or grounds to be removed.

Committees of Centre.

19. (1) The Centre may constitute such Committees as may be considered necessary to administer various aspects of its functions.

(2) The composition and functions of the Committees referred to in sub-section (1) shall be such as may be prescribed.

(3) The Committee shall meet at such time and at such places and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings including the quorum as may be specified by the regulations.

Meetings of Centre.

20. (1) The Chairperson shall ordinarily preside at the meetings of the Centre:

Provided that, in his absence, the Member chosen by the other Members present amongst themselves shall preside at the meetings.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Chairperson to ensure that the decisions taken by the Centre are implemented.

(3) The Chairperson shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as are assigned to him under this Ordinance.

(4) The Centre shall meet at least four times a year and follow such procedure in its meetings including quorum at such meetings in such manner as may be specified by the regulations.

(5) All questions which come up before any meeting of the Centre shall be—

(a) decided by a majority of votes by the Members present and voting, and in the event of an equality of votes, the Chairperson or in his absence, the person presiding, shall have a casting vote;

(b) dealt with as expeditiously as possible and the Centre shall dispose of the same within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the application:

Provided that where any such application could not be disposed of within the said period of sixty days, the Centre shall record its reasons in writing for not disposing of the application within that period.

(6) The Chairperson may invite any expert, not being a Member, to attend the meetings of the Centre, but such invitee shall not be entitled to vote at the meeting.

21. (1) There shall be a Chief Executive Officer of the Centre who shall be responsible for day-to-day administration of the Centre and for this purpose, he shall maintain liaison with the Centre and the Secretariat.

Chief Executive Officer.

(2) The appointment, qualifications and the terms and conditions of services of the Chief Executive Officer shall be such as may be specified by the regulations.

(3) The Chief Executive Officer shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as may be specified by the regulations or as may be delegated to him by the Centre.

Delegation of powers.

22. The Centre may, for the purpose of discharging of its powers, functions and duties, by general or special order in writing, specify the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon the Centre by or under this Ordinance (except the power to make regulations) which may also be exercised or performed by the Chief Executive Officer or any officer or officers of the Centre and the conditions and restrictions, if any, subject to which the powers and duties may be exercised and performed.

Secretariat.

23. (1) There shall be a Secretariat to the Centre consisting of—

- (a) Registrar, who shall supervise the activities of the Centre;
- (b) Counsel, dealing with the matters relating to domestic and international arbitration; and
- (c) such number of other officers and employees as may be prescribed.

(2) The qualifications, experience, method of selection and the functions of the Registrar, Counsel and other officers and employees shall be such as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER IV

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

Grants by Central Government.

24. The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Centre in each financial year such sums of money and in such manner as it may think fit for being utilised for the purposes of this Ordinance.

Fund of Centre.

25. (1) The Centre shall maintain a Fund to which shall be credited—

- (a) all monies provided by the Central Government;
- (b) all fees and other charges received during or in connection with the arbitration, conciliation, mediation or other proceedings;
- (c) all monies received by the Centre for the facilities provided by it to the parties;

(d) all monies received by the Centre in the form of donations, grants, contributions and income from other sources; and

(e) the amount received from the investment income.

(2) All monies credited to the Fund shall be deposited in such banks or invested in such manner as may be decided by the Centre.

(3) The Fund shall be applied towards meeting the salary and other allowances of Members and the expenses of the Centre including expenses incurred in the exercise of its powers and discharge of its duties under this Ordinance.

26. (1) The Centre shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts, including the balance sheet, in such form and manner as may be prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Accounts and audit.

(2) The accounts of the Centre shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any expenditure incurred by him in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Centre to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Centre shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has in connection with the audit of the Government accounts, and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect the offices of the Centre.

(4) The accounts of the Centre as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government and the Central Government shall cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament.

27. The assets and liabilities in relation to any undertaking under this Ordinance shall be caused to be assessed by any agency authorised by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in such manner as may be specified by him and any payment on a claim to be

Assessment of assets and liabilities of undertaking.

made in relation thereto shall be settled by him between the Society and the Central Government and shall be paid by the Society or the Central Government, as the case may be, in the manner as may be specified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

CHAPTER V

CHAMBER OF ARBITRATION AND ARBITRATION ACADEMY

Chamber of Arbitration.

28. (1) The Centre shall establish a Chamber of Arbitration which shall empanel the Arbitrators and also scrutinise the applications for admission in the panel of reputed arbitrators to maintain a permanent panel of arbitrators.

(2) The Chamber of Arbitration shall consist of experienced arbitration practitioners of repute, at national and international level and persons having wide experience in the area of alternative dispute resolution and conciliation.

(3) The Centre shall by regulations lay down the criteria for admission to the panel of the cadre so as to maintain a pool of reputed arbitrators having expertise in international commercial arbitration and arbitration other than international commercial arbitration.

(4) The Registrar to the Secretariat of the Centre shall act as the Member-Secretary to the Chamber of Arbitration.

Arbitration Academy.

29. (1) The Centre may establish an Arbitration Academy—

(a) to train the arbitrators, particularly in the area of international commercial arbitration to compete on par with the reputed international arbitral institutions;

(b) to conduct research in the area of alternative dispute resolution and allied areas; and

(c) to give suggestions for achieving the objectives of the Ordinance.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), there may be constituted a permanent three member committee in order to suggest and to

submit a report to the Centre with respect to the amendments, if any, necessary to the rules and regulations pertaining to the Ordinance.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

30. (1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance. Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may make provision for—

- (a) the terms and conditions and the salary and allowances payable to the Chairperson and Full-time Member under sub-section (2) of section 6;
- (b) the travelling and other allowances payable to the Part-time Member under sub-section (4) of section 6;
- (c) the composition and functions of the Committees referred to in sub-section (2) of section 19;
- (d) the number of officers and employees of the Secretariat of the Centre under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 23;
- (e) the qualifications, experience, method of selection and the functions of the Registrar, Counsel and other officers and employees of the Centre under sub-section (2) of section 23;
- (f) annual statement of accounts, including the balance sheet under sub-section (1) of section 26; and
- (g) any other matter in respect of which provision is to be made or may be made under this Ordinance.

31. (1) The Centre may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, by notification, make regulations consistent with this Ordinance and the rules made thereunder to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or expedient for the purposes of giving effect to the purposes of this Ordinance. Power to make regulations.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may make provision for—

- (a) the time and place and the rules of procedure to be observed in regard to the transaction of business of the Committee at the meetings including the quorum under sub-section (3) of section 19;
- (b) the time and place and rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business of the Centre or any Committee including the quorum at the meeting under sub-section (4) of section 20;
- (c) the appointment, qualifications and the terms and conditions of service of the Chief Executive Officer under sub-section (2) of section 21;
- (d) the powers and functions of the Chief Executive Officer under sub-section (3) of section 21;
- (e) the criteria for admission to the panel of reputed arbitrators under sub-section (3) of section 28; and
- (f) any other matter in respect of which provision, in the opinion of the Centre, is necessary for the performance of its functions under this Ordinance.

Laying of rules and regulations.

32. Every rule and regulation made under this Ordinance shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

33. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Centre, the Chairperson or Members or its employees and arbitrators for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance or the rules or regulations made thereunder.

Power to remove difficulty.

34. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, as may appear to it to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of this Ordinance.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

RAM NATH KOVIND,
President.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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P.R. 22
SC - 20

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿರ್ಮಿತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಕೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಂಶ 18 ಕೇಳಾಪ್ತ 2019, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29-03-2019.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 02-03-2019 ರಂದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಂಡೆನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ-II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ The Homoeopathy Central council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. (No. 11 of 2019) ಅನ್ನ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾರ್ಪಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 2019/Phalgun 11, 1940 (Saka)

THE HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 2019

No 11 OF 2019

Promulgated by the President in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India.

An ordinance further to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This ordinance may be called the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of
section 3A.

2. In section 3A of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, in sub-section (2), for the words "within a period of one year", the words "within a period of two years" shall be substituted.

59 of 1973.

RAM NATH KOVIND,
President.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

P.R. 23
SC - 20

ಕನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿರ್ಮತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಅಧಿಕೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂಘಾಜ 19 ಕೇಂದ್ರ 2019, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29-03-2019.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 02-03-2019 ರಂದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಬಿಳಿತ ಭಾಗ-II ಸೆಕ್ಕೊ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ The Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. (No. 12 of 2019) ಅನ್ನ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 2019/Phalgun 11, 1940 (Saka)

THE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 2019
No. 12 OF 2019

Promulgated by the President in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005.

WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1.(1) This Ordinance may be called the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.

Short title and
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

೧೨೮

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ, ಗುರುವಾರ, ಜುಲೈ ೪, ೨೦೧೯

ಭಾಗ ೪

Amendment of
section 2 of Act
28 of 2005.

**2. In section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, in
clause (v)—**

(i) after the words "local authority", the words "or trust or
any entity as may be notified by the Central Government" shall
be inserted;

(ii) for the words "authority or company", the words
"authority, company, trust or entity" shall be substituted.

RAM NATH KOVIND,

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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P.R. 24
SC - 20

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿರ್ಮಿತ್ತ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಮುದ್ರಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು:- ಸಂಕಲನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-59.